

The Sun.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 19, 1881, was:

Sunday	128,270	Weekly	68,820
Monday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Tuesday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Wednesday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Thursday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Friday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Saturday	115,401	Daily	115,401
Total for the week	688,781		

The New Nomination for District Attorney.

From the terms of praise in which Mr. BAKER's latest nomination for United States District Attorney is spoken of by our contemporaries, it would seem to be just the man for the place. He is represented as an original Republican, always true to his faith, but never offending anybody, and equally acceptable to the two bitterly opposed wings of the party—the dear friend of both Mr. CONKLING and Mr. EVARTS. A very strong point made in his favor in all the papers is that he is the father of five children. This point would have been conclusive if the number of those children that are boys and the number that are girls had been stated—an uncomfortable omission.

From the large and lucrative private practice which this gentleman is represented to enjoy, the wonder is that he could be prevailed on to accept the office.

He is said to have been the founder of the Bar Association, but the general belief has been that the glory of having founded the Bar Association belonged to the late HENRY NICOLL and the late WILLIAM C. BARRETT; but that would seem to be a mistake. It is rare for public persons to acquire a high reputation as candidates for office, and it could hardly be more alike if they were written by the same hand. Nor could they be more precise if they were autobiographical.

One fact which is mentioned by our contemporaries seems to us not to have been sufficiently commented upon; and it is that, although this eminent lawyer is a son-in-law of WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, he has never accepted any general retainers from any of Mr. VANDERBILT's corporations. In this way he has kept himself pure and unsullied from the world. It is now conjectured that when Mr. VANDERBILT was compelled to go to Europe for the benefit of his health, it was merely to recover from the exhaustion he experienced in consequence of having overexerted himself in trying to persuade this son-in-law to accept some retainers.

And yet apprehensions are felt that unless the Senate confirm this nomination at once they will not confirm it at all.

Creative Work that is Costly to the People.

We learn from the *Evening Post* that Mr. W. D. HOWELLS, who has just given up his place as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is to be appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation. Mr. HOWELLS is a pleasant writer and an excellent man, and he is doubtless capable of performing all the official duties that will be required of him in Switzerland.

The *Post*, in congratulating him on his promotion, says he is to be made Minister to Switzerland "in order that opportunity may be given him to devote himself more closely to creative work" as a literary man. The *Post* also congratulates the public upon the fact that Mr. HOWELLS's diplomatic appointment will be a gain to literature.

We hope that Mr. HOWELLS will have all the opportunity that he may need for creative work; but why should he be appointed to a highly-paid post to secure that opportunity? Why should the United States Government meet his disbursements for creative work? Why should the American people be called upon to pay him a large salary for his literary labors? Why should leisure be secured for him in this way?

We have a great many useful and easily obtained places in Europe where secure pleasant and profitable places of idleness for themselves through the diplomatic service.

It is a service that is kept up at a heavy expense to the people, that is almost totally worthless, and that ought to be abolished.

An Item of \$200,000 Among Items.

One of the queer projects pending in Congress is that of devoting \$250,000 to buying a pair of coal-burners on the isthmus of Central America.

This was a favorite scheme of ex-Mariner RICHARD W. THOMPSON, who prized it for sending deep-draught war ships up shallow streams, or than his infusion of Western blood into the navy, or his rearrangement of promotions on the Scriptural theory that the last shall be first and the first last, or even than his studies on the angle at the peak of the naval cap, or on the normal number of brass buttons upon the naval coat.

It had been thought by some people that with the return of Mariner THOMPSON to canal navigation his project of isthmian coal-burners might drop into obscurity; and the other man named THOMPSON—said to be a distant relative and a former legal adviser of RICHARD W.—from whom it was proposed to buy a bad title to the Chiriqui tract, must have despaired. HAYES's message, however, has caused the House Naval Committee to express the hope that an item of \$200,000 may be added to the Sundry Civil bill for this project.

The first point to note is that it does not appear that the two naval stations can be bought at all, or have ever been legally applied for. Of course, the Colombian grant to the Chiriqui Improvement Company, on which Mr. R. W. THOMPSON based his hopes, is of no avail in itself, because it has palpably expired through non-fulfillment of its terms on the part of the conditional grantees. So far as Colombia is concerned, it does not appear that any proper application has been made to her for a cession of territory for the purposes in question, or that she has offered any such cession.

Even if it has been made known confidentially that such a grant could be had, its terms are not published, and the obligations incurred thereby might make the proposed stations cost more than they would come to.

What is known is that, with remarkable fatuity, the points selected by Mariner THOMPSON for his isthmian stations are almost directly on the boundary between Colombia and Costa Rica, and a disputed boundary at that. In buying land there, they might buy a disputed title, and the liability to pay an award of damages. It is strange that, in hundreds of miles of coast, the two points picked out for acquisition should be those whose ownership is in dispute.

The whole business has been transacted in a wrong-end-forward fashion which might be amusing if free from the danger of costly first ascertaining complications. Instead of first ascertaining what country owned the points desired for naval stations, and openly applying to it for the terms of sale, a secret

bargain seems to have been begun with private persons who had at a former time a grant, now expired, for certain specific purposes, but who could not possibly hold or transfer that larger and different kind of control which it would be necessary that our Government should exercise over one of its naval stations.

The allusion to the matter in the last annual report of Mariner THOMPSON is very ingenious. He says that the Rear-Admiral and the Adams were sent down to select two naval and coaling stations, one on each side of the Isthmus, and actually did so, depositing coal as an evidence of good faith. It does not appear by what right this coal was dumped, or that the permission either of the local or national authorities had been given or even sought. It does not appear whether the coal is still there, or whether the savages of the neighborhood, if there be any, have made way with it. But it is clear that, should ships of Costa Rica and Colombia, in the same way, deposit coal for a coaling station on the Florida and Texas coasts, we should hardly concede that their exercise of squatter sovereignty was binding on us. And if they afterward proceeded to use \$200,000 for paying for these stations, we should hardly feel that this vote obliged us to sell the stations at that price or at any other.

Bismarck's New Policy.

In the speech read from the throne to the assembled representatives of the German people, on Tuesday of this week, Kaiser WILHELM, after assuring the Reichstag that Germany is on the best of terms with all the world in general, and with Austria and Russia in particular; that no discords have marred, or are likely to mar, the European concert; that, even if there should be a disturbance in eastern Europe, it will be local and inconsequential so far as Germany and Germany's neighbors are concerned, and that the new financial policy is working finely, was also to read a good word for the Workingmen's Accident Insurance bill as the necessary complement of the repressive legislation against the Socialists. The words put into the Kaiser's mouth were substantially that it is not enough to coerce the turbulent, but that the condition of the workingmen must be ameliorated. Hence this insurance bill and the companion bill authorizing the formation of trade guilds.

These bills are the first fruits of BISMARCK's brand-new Policy-Economical Council, which convened in Berlin on Jan. 27. They are plausible innovations, but the German people have learned to doubt the utility of the most specious of BISMARCK's projects.

The pretext for this new Council is the prostration of German trade and industry and the necessity of seeking a prompt remedy through judicious fiscal and economical legislation. To shape measures to that end and draft laws that the Prussian Landtag will afterward be called on to enact, for the present the function of this nondescript assembly, which, ultimately, however, is expected to perform the same obliging office for the Reichstag. It is true that the framing or moulding of laws affecting the vital interests of industrial communities is elsewhere accounted one of the main duties of a Parliament. But how much wiser it is, says BISMARCK, to refer the perplexing problems of political economy to a jury of experts, than to look for a solution from a lot of politicians. How much better to relegate Legislatures to purely political questions, and in the fashioning of measures touching manufactures and commerce profit by the technical acquirements of men trained and distinguished in the several branches of industry.

Now, aside from the obvious rejoinder that the political functions of the Reichstag have been well-nigh extinguished, the answer to these smooth professions is that the German Federal Legislature, like every other Parliament, has its standing committees on commerce and industry, whose business it is to examine and report bills bearing on such subjects, in the course of which review they naturally take the testimony of those experts for whose judgment the Chancellor evinces so much respect. The real ground for BISMARCK's wish for the new Council is, of course, that almost the only members of the Landtag or the Reichstag who are competent to discuss economical questions belong to the Party of Progress, or to those recent seceders from the National Liberal party who accept the leadership of BISMARCK. None of these men, we may be sure, have been deemed worthy of admission to the new junta, from which even those former coadjutors of BISMARCK, who, like CAMPAUSSEN and DELBRÜCK, have been partisans of free trade, seem to have been rigorously excluded. The method, indeed, by which the seventy-five members of the board have been chosen is significant. It appears that the several chambers of commerce and agricultural associations of Prussia named ninety candidates, among whom the Government picked out forty-five for the office of economical councillor. The remaining thirty councillors—fifty of whom it had been stipulated, with an edifying show of equity, must be workingmen—were designated by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. Made up of the Chancellor's appointees, and transacting its business in secret session, this Politico-Economical Council is simply a commercial star chamber, organized to mask further inroads on the legitimate functions of the Prussian Legislature and the German Parliament.

Now let us see what lurks behind this piece of pseudo-wisdom known as the workingmen's accident insurance. According to this measure, every workingman employed in a mine, foundry, or manufactory must, if he earns less than \$50 a year, be insured against the accidents to which his work exposes him. The sum for which he shall be insured, and the amount of premium, are left to be fixed and altered, from time to time, by Government decree. It is when we come to the question who is to pay these premiums, that we touch the plausible and paternal side of the proposed regulation. If the workingman's yearly earnings fall below \$187, two-thirds of the premium must be defrayed by the employer, and the other by the official bureau of charity. Should the artisan's wages exceed the sum named, one-half of the premium is to be paid by the employer, and the remainder by the insured person. In the event of an accident incapacitating for work during more than four weeks, the sufferer will have his doctor's bills liquidated from the beginning of the fifth week, and will also receive a stipend ranging from one-fourth to two-thirds of his previous wages. In case of death resulting from an accident, the insurers are to pay the cost of medical treatment and interment, and to give the widow an annuity equal to ten per cent. of her deceased husband's earnings, besides ten per cent. for each child under fifteen years of age. These stipends and annuities cannot be levied on for debt; and we should add that employers are constrained, by heavy penalties, to furnish regularly a minute account of the

workingmen employed and of the wages paid them.

Now, at first sight, it may seem that German workingmen ought to be very grateful to BISMARCK for taking so much thought about their interests and advising such a beneficent measure. But it should be clear that so much of the compulsory premium as is nominally charged on the employer will be really paid by the workingman, since the amount will be deducted from his wages. The most credulous person, moreover, will have his eyes opened when he proceeds to ask where these policies of insurance are to be taken out. An essential and highly suggestive feature of the scheme is the provision that all premiums must be paid to an association founded and managed by the Government, whose main office will be at Berlin, but which is to have branches in every town in Germany. It is this official insurance company, controlled by BISMARCK's nominees, which will be empowered to force every artisan earning more than \$187 a year to pay it a fixed sum under the guise of a part premium, and which, through its inspectors, will be practically able to determine on what conditions, if any, a disabled workman shall receive relief. If he should happen to be a well-disposed, right-thinking fellow, accustomed to vote for BISMARCK's candidates at elections, then, probably the circumstances under which an accident occurred would not be too sharply scrutinized, nor the medical expenses too much stinted. But we apprehend that the wife and children of an incapacitated or deceased artisan who had the temerity to avow Progressist or Liberal opinions, would derive very little benefit from the premiums paid in to the State insurance company. We scarcely need point out, moreover, what potent and ubiquitous instruments of inquisition and coercion are embodied in the workingmen's law, and how the reports setting forth the number, occupation, and earnings of their employees which employers are compelled to make at stated intervals.

In a word, what is really contemplated by this tremendous engine of paternal supervision and sham beneficence is to play on the necessities and apprehensions of workingmen, and to infuse in them a conviction that in the event of accident disabling them, their wives and children would be better off under the official insurers if their own political attitude had been acceptable to BISMARCK.

Protection for Working Women.

The swindling of women by cruel and rascally employers of their labor is not so common in New York as it used to be, but it is still practiced often enough, of course, but there is comparatively less of it than we met ten or fifteen years ago.

This improved condition of things, however, has not been due, we are sorry to say, to any change of heart on the part of the men who profited by the robbery of the weak. They are just as ready now as ever to play their nefarious games at the expense of the working women, but, fortunately, they are more afraid to do it. The reason of their fear is that the women have for their defenders their own rights, and are ready to champion their cause and secure for them the just payment for their labor, no matter how small the sum may be.

The Working Women's Protective Union, with its headquarters at 38 Bleecker street, was established in 1863 and incorporated in 1868. Its object, as stated in the charter of the society, is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employment other than household service, and especially to provide them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers. It is a body of women who are working in the garment industry, and are working in the garment industry, and are working in the garment industry.

Working women are subject to a great variety of frauds, against which they are unable to defend themselves. The amount involved in each case is small, and the injured woman is ignorant of the legal means of obtaining a remedy, or she is too poor to expend time and money in getting it. It was this helplessness of their victims which stimulated the society, and it is a body of women who are working in the garment industry, and are working in the garment industry, and are working in the garment industry.

In proportion to the whole number of employers of women's labor, these pirates may never have been many; but their number was great enough to make working women distrustful and to discourage many of them in their attempts to make a living. So far, therefore, as this protective union has succeeded in thwarting their attempts at robbery, it has done a service both to fair and honorable employers and to the women themselves. Moreover, it has rendered invaluable missionary service in the cause of good morals. But its work will not be complete until, as the Rev. Dr. MCGLENN remarked at its anniversary, the mere terror of this society shall have sufficed to prevent the rascality it was organized to overcome.

Here are some of the tricks played on working women. A rascal will advertise for factory girls, and take them on a trial for a week without pay, but with the understanding that they shall be permanently engaged if they show that they can do good work. He will therefore get their best skill, and then at the end of the week turn them off as unsatisfactory, and bring in a new lot, to be swindled in the same way. Another employer will dock a dollar off a girl's pay without any just cause, but because he knows she will submit rather than lose her place, or rather than make a fight for so small a sum, and accordingly he will dock her for a piece of work done at home because she cannot come to it herself. A deposit of more than twice the value of the materials is required on work given out to a woman. When they are made up and delivered the deposit is retained and her pittance for the work refused, under the pretence that she has spoiled them. Pay day may, in another case, be put off until the woman is half starved, and then she must go without the money altogether or take less than half the stipulated price, though that may have been only fifty cents for a day's work, on a dozen pairs of slippers, for instance.

The Working Women's Protective Union has prosecuted over seven thousand cases of fraud of these and other sorts—in exact figures, 7,292. That total suggests to how vast an extent this robbery and this heartless knavery have been going on in New York. And how petty has been the fraud in each case is shown by the circumstance that the amount recovered and paid to working women has been only about \$25,000, or less than three dollars and a half on the average for each of the 7,292 cases. The amount credited to prosecuted claims in the Treasury's report for last year is less than \$2,500. But the union has also settled at least twenty thousand cases without the aid of the law. The rascally employers are afraid of it, and pay up when called to account.

The union is, therefore, a standing menace to the men, and women too, who are ready to engage in this nefarious business. They know that no matter how small the amount unjustly withheld, it will be prosecuted, though the legal costs be never so great. In exciting the terror of the employers it fulfills its best purpose.

And this most valuable work is done at an expense of only a few thousand dollars a year, contributed by charitable people, who have the satisfaction of knowing that the money is the means of saving many thousands for the working women of New York. It has also assisted large numbers of them in obtaining employment.

The Menace From Tunis.

For some months the French and Italian newspapers have been wrangling over the Tunisian question, and since the visit of the Bey's envoy to King HUMBERT the other day, at Palermo, the quarrel has waxed hot. For some two centuries, the French or Genoese have been independent, in temporal matters, of the Porte, while recognizing the spiritual authority of the Sultan in his capacity of Caliph. Too weak, however, to maintain order and control the Arab tribes in his own dominions, the Bey has been virtually protected by France ever since the conquest of Algeria by that power fifty years ago. The point now at issue is whether an avowed and formal protectorate shall take the place of the anomalous position heretofore occupied by France. The French, for their part, affirm that they have no desire to change the existing regulations, under which resident aliens of French or Italian nationality look to their respective Consuls for protection. They add, however, that they can permit no other power to make itself master of a country adjoining their Algerian frontier. The Italians, on their side, accuse France of more ambitious designs, whose accomplishment would greatly damage their own commercial interests, and declare that if any European State has a claim on Tunis it is the Italian monarchy.

That the German Chancellor has had a hand in fomenting this quarrel, may be inferred from the circumstances under which the Italian pretensions are put forward. In 1870, when France was crippled by war, the Italian Ministry were minded to profit by the opportunity, and their Consul having picked a quarrel with the Bey, a fleet and army were prepared to operate against Tunis. Through the earnest intervention of Turkey and England, the Italian project of conquest was, for a time, arrested, and the dispute was referred to arbitrators, who promptly put Italy in the wrong. From that date an active and bitter competition for commercial concessions, and for political influence, sprang up between the French and Italian residents in the Regency. It is believed that BISMARCK had this rivalry in view when, at the Congress of Berlin, he suggested to M. WADDINGTON that for his share of the Ottoman spoils he might take the protectorate of Tunis. M. WADDINGTON declined, however, to play the Chancellor's game by picking up an apple of discord, whose possession would infallibly estrange France from her Italian neighbor. Baffled in this direction, BISMARCK seems to have tried to reach the same end by different means, for Berlin and Cologne newspapers, supposed to be inspired, have repeatedly counselled Italy to lay hands on the prize which France had rejected. That this advice is not precisely disinterested, was recently avowed with almost ludicrous cynicism by a German newspaper, the *National Zeitung*, which, however, it would be no means prejudicial to Germany if the boundary between France and Italy, the line along which the interests of the two States might clash, could be prolonged.

It is certain that since the Berlin Congress, the antagonism between the diplomatic and commercial representatives of the two Latin powers in Tunis has reached an acute stage. For a time the French seemed to have decidedly the upper hand, and secured industrial advantages which their capitalists have turned to large account. They have, however, to play the Chancellor's game by picking up an apple of discord, whose possession would infallibly estrange France from her Italian neighbor. Baffled in this direction, BISMARCK seems to have tried to reach the same end by different means, for Berlin and Cologne newspapers, supposed to be inspired, have repeatedly counselled Italy to lay hands on the prize which France had rejected. That this advice is not precisely disinterested, was recently avowed with almost ludicrous cynicism by a German newspaper, the *National Zeitung*, which, however, it would be no means prejudicial to Germany if the boundary between France and Italy, the line along which the interests of the two States might clash, could be prolonged.

It is a well-known fact that wherever Englishmen go they cannot get rid of their insular prejudices. They take with them in their so-called foreign travels the same old, same old game laws, and their preconceived notions about things in general. These prejudices are not grudgingly by the natives among whom they take up their abode in search of health or amusement. But they do not accord to others the courtesy they themselves enjoy. The latest instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The full bearing of Gen. Skobelev's victory at Gork-Tepo and his opening of what may be called a camel-trailway to Merv and Herat is indicated in yesterday's cable despatch from Berlin.

In consequence of Russia's advance into Central Asia, the British Government has decided to send an expedition to Calcutta, on a mission to the Indian Government, to secure the Indian frontier from the advance of the Russian army, consisting of 40,000 men, 1,000 cavalry, has arrived at Gork-Tepo, the new base of operations.

The valiant and enterprising young soldier has been rewarded with the Order of St. George and promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of Infantry, which is equivalent to the rank of Marshal in the French army. Gork-Tepo is only 200 miles from Merv, which is but another 200 miles distant from Herat, the city known since the days of Alexander the Great and of Tamerlane as the gateway to India.

The agrarian troubles in Ireland, though somewhat about to subside, are far from quieted. More than 200,000 of the striking colliers, four thousand strikers met recently at Tydely and decided to visit the mines at Little Hulton and "draw" the men at work in them. On reaching the place they, with horrible threats, demanded that the society men below should come up to them. The exhortations of the strikers above and the threats of vengeance against the working colliers were heard by the men in the shafts and repeated to their comrades. Word was passed up to the surface that if the society men would not be able to avail themselves of the kind invitation to come up, they were to be shot.

Enraged at this stubbornness, the strikers determined to descend and storm the drifts. The strikers were compelled, however, to postpone this combat in the bowels of the earth by the arrival of a large force of police and troops. The strikers, who were armed with truncheons and charged upon the crowd. Lumps of coal that might have taxed the arms of Homer's heroes were scattered about. The miners hurled these coals at the police. The latter, finding their clubs not sufficient to repel the assault, resorted to the use of the baton, and also armed themselves with sticks. This was too much for the miners and brought to a close a riot as fierce as any that has taken place in England since.

It is a well-known fact that wherever Englishmen go they cannot get rid of their insular prejudices. They take with them in their so-called foreign travels the same old, same old game laws, and their preconceived notions about things in general. These prejudices are not grudgingly by the natives among whom they take up their abode in search of health or amusement. But they do not accord to others the courtesy they themselves enjoy. The latest instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrains beginning, "When the devil was sick, he for gambling has not been in London, clubs, or the stakes played for higher, than the palm trees of the board of green cloth than they are to-day."

The ideas of honor which prevailed among the gamblers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to M. BIANCO of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo. The committee on the subject, in view have been formed at Cannes, Menton, and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the qu